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Cloak, Skirt and Cape Cutter.

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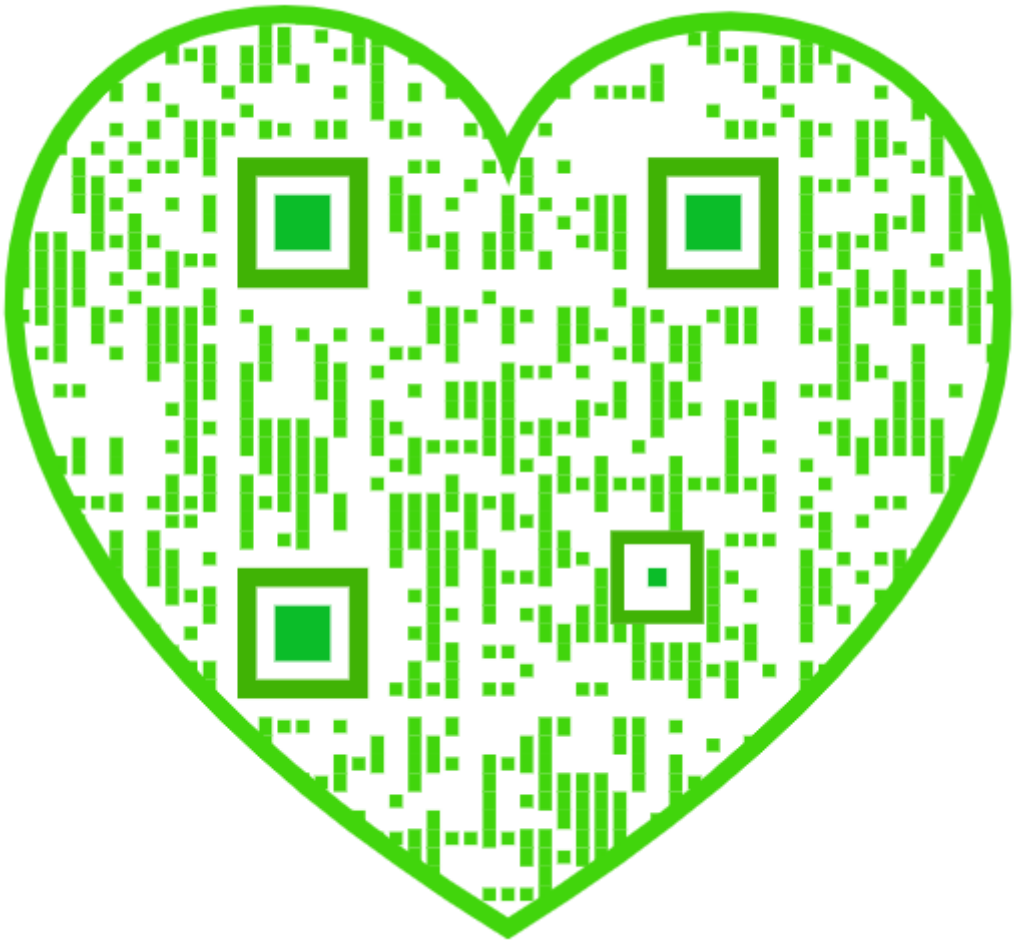

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WEINBERG'S

CLOAK, SKIRT AND CAPE CUTTER.

A SIMPLE AND PERFECT METHOD FOR SELF INSTRUCTION ON THE ART OF CUTTING LADIES' CLOAKS, SKIRTS AND CAPES.

BY

BENJAMIN WEINBERG.

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.. Introduction ..

IT is the purpose of the following pages to set forth in a clear, concise and instructive manner the improved system of cloak, skirt, and cape cutting.

My varied experience leads me to believe that an exposition of the fundemental theory of construction will not only be satisfactory to accomplished cutters, by making clearer to them the principles upon which they already act, but will be found of still greater importance to those of limited experience, who may be hampered by circumstances in acquiring a scientific system of cutting.

Still there are many cutters of more experience who are still in the dark as to the true merits of scientific principles and system, and it is desirable to impress on the vast majority of cutters how greatly the benefits to them would be increased if they would by a little study learn to cut and design in a more rational and scientific manner.

Unfortunately, the mass of cutters have not kept up with this progress, and many have not acquired progressive principles. Many of them still pursue the old tanght method of superficial measuring, and do their cutting after the few uncertain patterns of ancient date.

Some teachers boast that they can teach cutting in a few days by a system which is nothing more than a series of papers or wooden scales, together with a few erroneous ideas learned from their wives, and giving a few paper patterns, they dismiss the schollar.

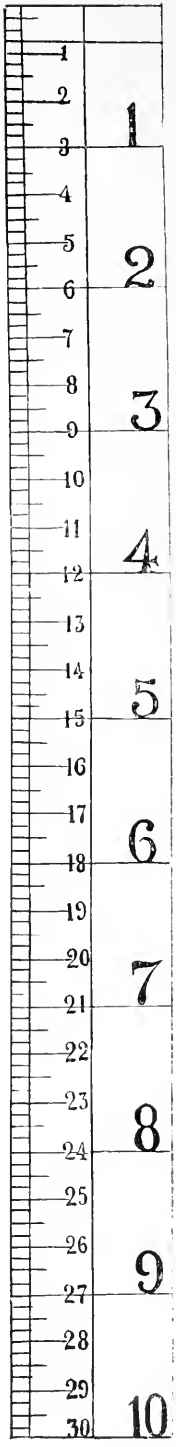
There is no need of any patent rulers or wooden scales to draft this system. It can be done with any straight ruler. It is also cut complete with enough allowance for seams. Every point needed to make it clear has been carefully put down in its illustration, making it at once easy to comprehend and perfect as a whole.

BENJAMIN WEINBERG.

RULER.

IT will become necessary in the course of drafting this system, to divide certain lines into 3rds which may occasion some difficulty to those unschooled in arithmetic. In the case of certain lines, as for example a line of 8¼ inches to be divided into 3rds. This division would be found difficult on an ordinary ruler. Therefore this ruler has been put down in print to divide all numbers readily into thirds.

Divide in the following manner: Whatever number you wish to divide, use the same number of thirds on this ruler, the same way as you would use inches. Namely, the same line of 8¼ inches, take 8¼ thirds on this ruler, which will give you a correct third of 8¼ inches. This ruler may be cut out or referred to in the book.



Drafted by the measure as taken on the body,

Illustrated by figures 1, 2 and 3.

Let us explain the system by which ladies garments are produced in conformity with the person measured. We shall try to make this clear by the use of diagrams illustrating every stage of drafting, and explain it so that none may go amiss.

In order that we may intelligently proceed with our work, we shall give a measure with which to draft this elementary pattern, and this measure being taken of a size of good proportions, it will be found a good example to commence with. The measure is breast 36, waist 25, length of back to waist 16, across back 7, from top of back at socket bone, to the hight of bust line 7¼, under arm 8¼, around neck 15, across front breast 14, from socket bone past front arm down to bottom of front arm-hole 11½, and from socket bone past the front arm, down to the waist line 21 inches, around hip 42, sleeve 18 inside, and 23 outside, from waist to highest part of hip 6 inches.

Table of Sizes for Children.

Age	Breast	Waist	Length of Back to Waist	Hips
2	22	23	9	24
4	23½	24	10	26
6	25	25	11	28
8	26½	25½	12	30
10	28	26	13	32
12	29	26½	14	34

Table of Sizes for Misses.

Age	Bust	Waist	Length of Back to Waist	Hips
12	30	22	14½	36
14	32	23	15	38
16	34	24	15½	40
18	36	25	16	42
20	38	26	16	44

Tables of Sizes for Ladies.

Bust	Waist	Length of Back to Waist	Hips
30	20	16	36
31	21	16	37
32	22	16	38
33	23	16	39
34	23½	16	40
35	24	16	41
36	25	16	42½
37	26	16	44
38	27	16	45½
39	28	16	47
40	29	16	48½
41	30	16	50
42	31	15	51½
43	32	15½	53
44	33	15½	54
45	34	15½	56
46	35	15½	57½
47	36	15	59
48	37	15	60½

FIG. 1. 2. 3.

Tight Fitting Garment.

COMMENCE by drawing a line A on the edge of a sheet of paper from point A to D, and one line at right angles from A to the edge of the paper. From A measure down 11½ inches to point B and draw a line same as above. From point A to E is one third of bust measure, which for a size 36 bust would be 12 inches, and draw a line down from point E to G. From point B to X is 7¼ inches. Draw a line from point X to E. From X measure down the length of waist to point C, which is 16 inches, and make a dot. Measure from point F down the length of under arm to point H which is 8½ inches. Now draw a line from point C to H. From point C go in 2 inches to point 6. 2¼ inches from 6 to 7, and 1 inch from 7 to 8, draw a line for the center of back from point X to 6 Draw a line at right angles with the back line from point X to I. Measure from B to J 7 inches, which is the width of back, and draw a line from point J to I. Divide same line into 3 parts, and make dots, as in fig. 1 points 4 and 5. Measure from point 1 down 1½ inches to point 3. From point J go in 1½ inches to K and draw a line from K to 8. From point A to O is 2⅝ inches, which is one sixth of the neck measure, draw a line down from point O, crossing the line from X to E. From E to U measures the same as from A to O. Now draw line U. From point E measure down 11 inches to point N, and make a dot. From E to N is always 1 inch less than from A to E. From middle back at bust line of point L, measure 18 inches to point S, which is one half of bust measure. From S measure 3 inches to T. Those 3 inches are always allowed for seams. Make a dot on point T. From point C to D and H to G is six inches, which is the highest point of hip. Draw a line from point D to G.

In order that you may learn the system thoroughly, draw the last lines of Fig. 1 several times, and then proceed with the others. See Fig. 2.

Draw a line from point P to 3 for shoulder of back, then draw a line from point X to N, and one line at right angles with the same line N to line

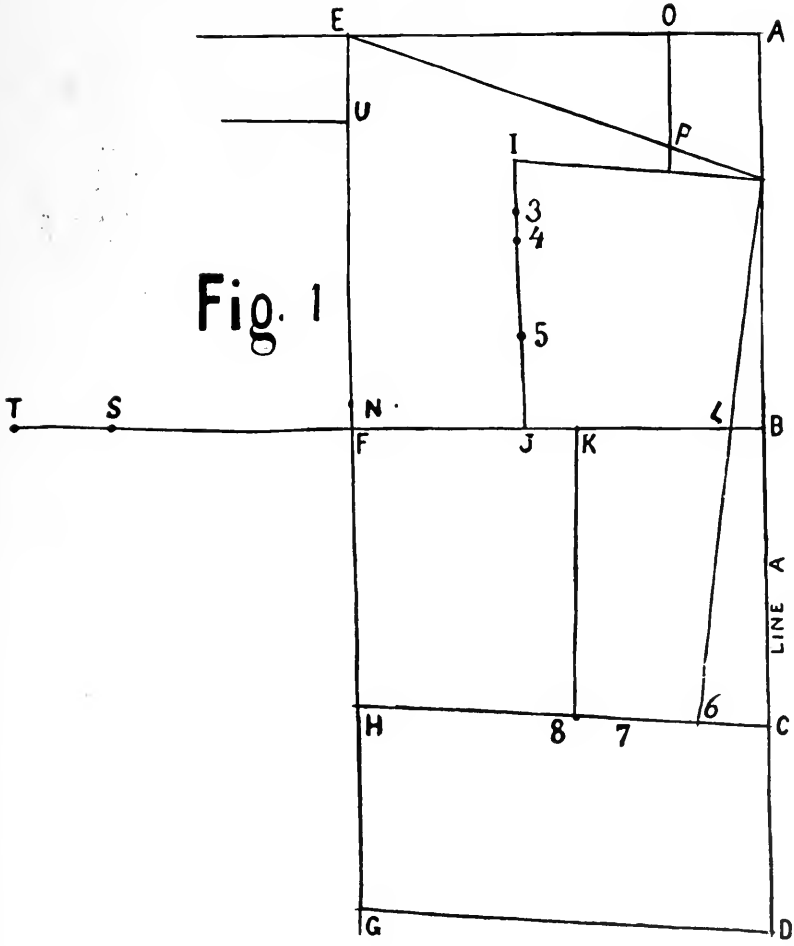


Fig. 1

U at point Z. Go out from point Z one inch to Y, and measure three inches to V, which is one twelfth of bust measure. Draw a line from point V to T. From V to W is one third of the line from V to T. From point T draw a line at right angles with bust line Measure from point 9 down to waist line

to point 10, 21 inches as dotted line seen in Fig. 2. Draw a line from point H to 10. From point 10 to R is 6 inches. Draw a line from point G to K. From point T go in 7 inches to 17 for front arm hole. Draw a line from point 17 up to right angle line. From point H go in ¾ of an inch to 20. Divide in half

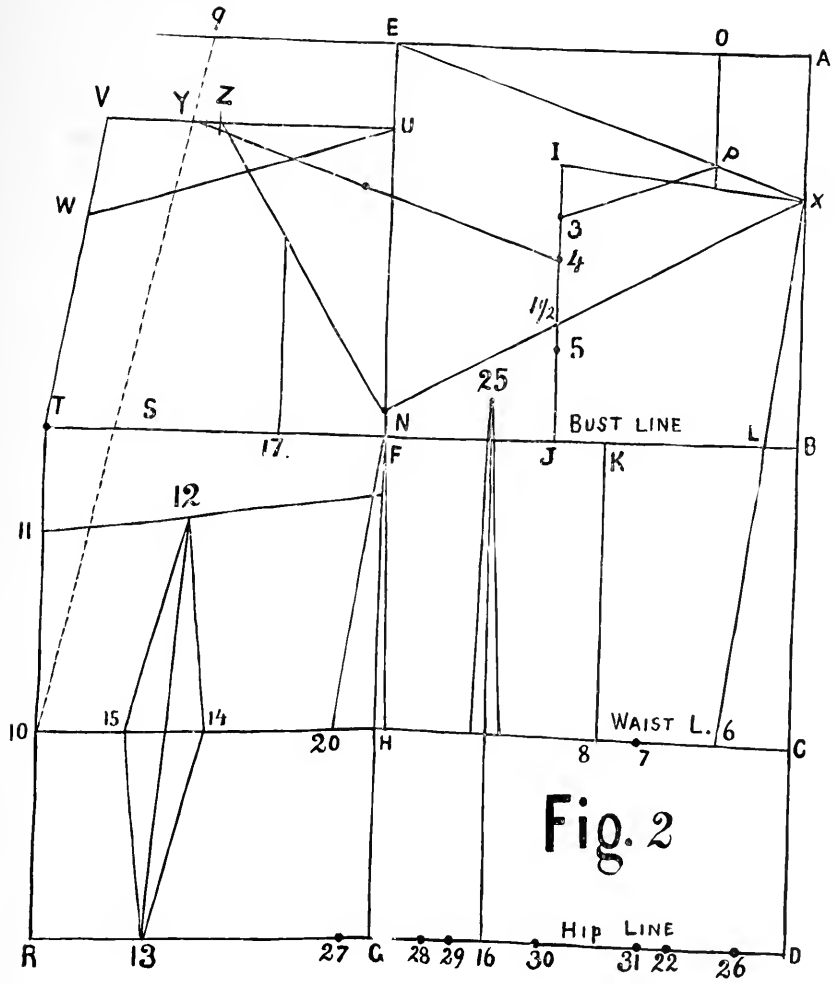
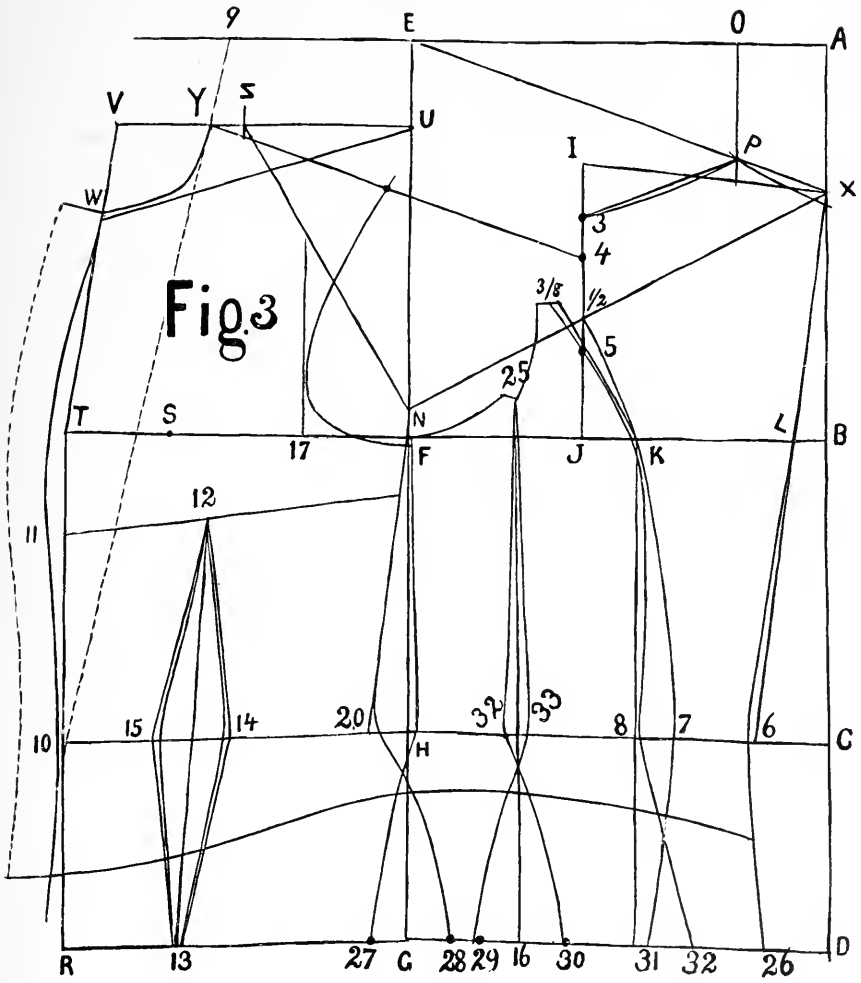


Fig. 2

the line from F to K and draw a line down to point 16. Draw same line up one inch above bust line to point 25. Go in ½ inch on each side of line 16 at waist line, and draw the two lines up to point 25. From point H go in ¼ of an inch and draw a line up to point F, and one line from point F to 20.

Measure from point T down to 11 three inches. Place your ruler on point 11 and point B and draw a line across front. From 11 to 12 is 4 inches, from R to 13 is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Draw a line from 12 down to 13. To take out the dart you must measure the waist line in order to find how much to take out, Therefore



measure from the middle of back point 6 to point 10. You will find on this draft that it is 20 inches. Deduct three inches for seams, which leaves 17 inches. Now you have taken out one inch from point 7 to 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from each side of line 16, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from point H in, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch out. That makes

three inches taken out. Subtract 3 inches from 17, which leaves 14 inches, and 12½ inches, is ½ of the waist measure. So the remainder of one inch and a half is to be taken out of dart. Take it out as follows: Measure ¾ of an inch on each side of the dart line which extends from point 12 to 13, at the waist line 14 and 15. Draw a line from 12 to 15; and from 15 to 13, from 12 to 14, and from 14 to 13. For hip measure from G to 27 one inch. From G to 28, 1½ inches. From 16 to 29, one inch. From 16 to 30, 1½ inches. From D to 26, 1½ inches. From 26 to 31, 2½ inches. From 31 to 32 one inch.

Use a piece of drafting lead to draw the curved lines. A few trials will enable you to make a nicely shaped curve. From point X go down ¼ of an inch and slightly curve line up to point P. From point P curve in slightly to point 3. From center of back point B, draw gradually down, and slightly curve at waist line about ¼ of an inch on the inside of line 6 and down to hip line point 30. Curve a line down for back from point ½ crossing point K down to waist line point 7, and then to hip line point 31. Draw a line from point K up crossing point 5 level with point ½ to point 35. Go out 35 of an inch and curve down to point 25. From point 35 curve out to point K down to waist line point 8, and curve out slightly down to hip line point 32. Allow ⅜ of an inch from point 25, and curve line down to point F. From point 33 curve slightly out and down to hip line point 29. From point 32 curve out and down to hip line point 26. From point H curve out and down to hip line point 27, and from point 20 curve out and down to hip line point 28. Curve the neck line from point Y to W. Measure from point Y ¼ of an inch more than from point P to 3, and curve a line for front arm hole in to line 17, to point F ¼ of an inch below the bust line. Curve line slightly down from point W. ½ of an inch out of point T, down and in to waist point 10, and curve out to hip line ½ an inch out of point R. Curve the dart line as shown in Fig. 3. Now allow 1½ inches for a lap, and you can cut the garment any length you wish. The draft is now finished by proportion, and I can assure my readers that it is applicable to all forms. The manner of drafting remains the same in all cases. All the figures in this book, unless otherwise stated, are drafted with seams.

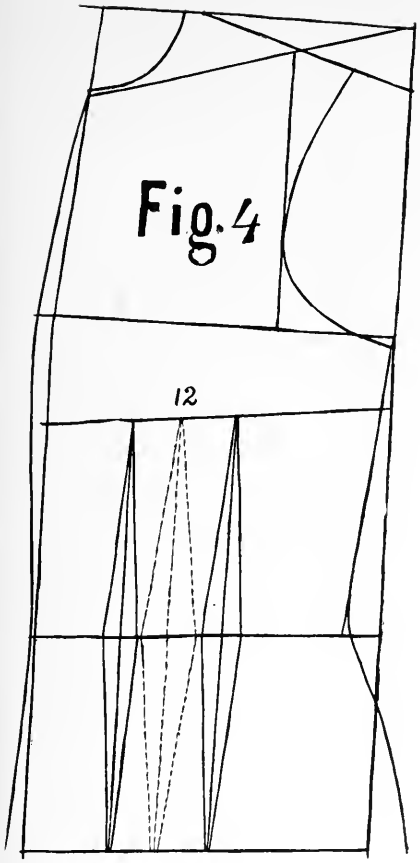
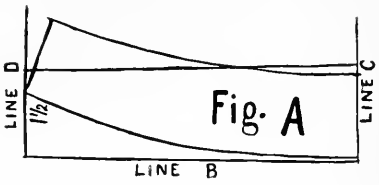


FIG. A.

Standing Collar.



Draw a line B. Another at right angles with the lines D and C. Measure from line C the length of collar to line D. Measure 1½ inches from line B at line D and curve a line from the bottom of line B up 1½ inches.

Now measure in the width of collar, which is generally 2¼ inches.

FIG. 4.

FRONT WITH TWO DARTS.

This is drafted in the same manner as the one given in fig. 3. As however, this has two darts, therefore the place of darts should be changed. The dotted line shows how it is in Fig. 3. Change the darts as follows: measure 1¼ inches on each side of point 12, which will make the darts 2½ inches apart. Divide 1½ inches at waist into half, which makes ¾ of an inch for each dart.

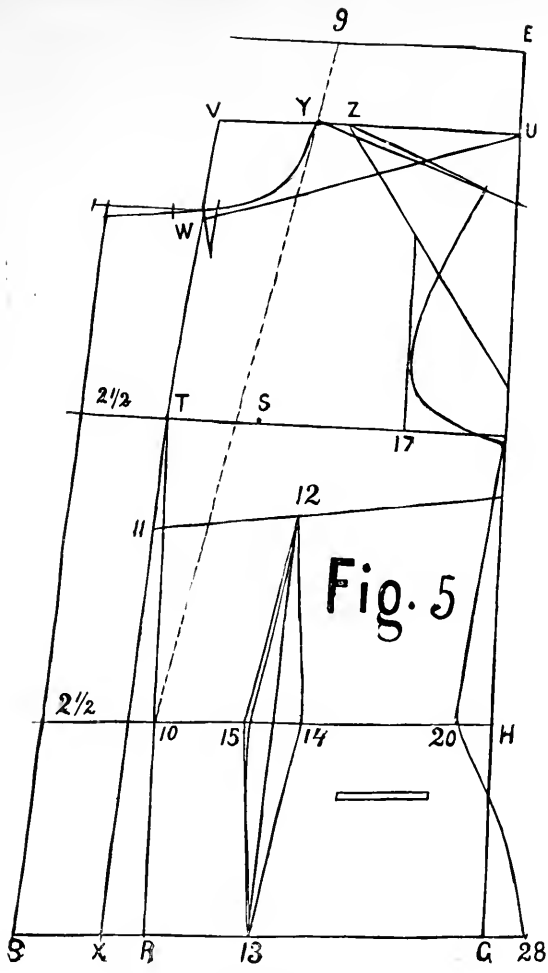


FIG. 5.

LOOSE FITTING FRONT.

It will be seen that the general arrangement of this draft is the same as all produced by this system. As however, this is loose in front, the amount of fullness must be increased. Therefore allow one inch from point R to X, and draw a line up to point T. Allow 2½ inches for a lap, thus making it single breasted. 1½ inches more will make it double breasted In this front take the dart out only ⅜ of an inch on each side of dart line. Also move the dart one inch nearer to front at bottom. If you want a shape collar, raise the neck one half inch above point W, and cut a dart at neck line from point W, ¼ of an inch in, and about 1½ inches down in front to a point. In figure 6 you will see how a collar is drafted to draw the length of shape you wish.

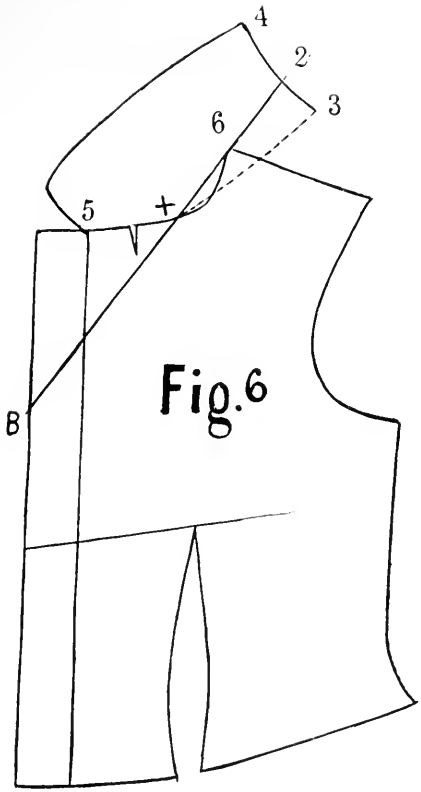


FIG. 6.

HOW TO DRAFT A COLLAR.

A collar is a very important part of a garment. It will sometimes spoil the entire fitting of the garment, when it is imperfectly cut. This manner of drafting a collar is the simplest and best, it will hold down the length of shape you wish. Draft it as follows: Measure down from point 5 the length of shape you wish to make, to point B. Then draw a line up from point B, passing point 6, higher up about 2½ inches to point 2, then from point 2 measure down 1½ inches to point 3. From point 3 curve a line down to neck line at point X, and use the neck line of front to the notch where the collar is sewed in. Curve line up from point 3 to the width of collar point 4. Draw a line to complete the collar. Trace the collar out with a tracing wheel. After collar is cut out, measure it in the neck of front and back. If it is too long, cut it off at the wider end, which is the center.

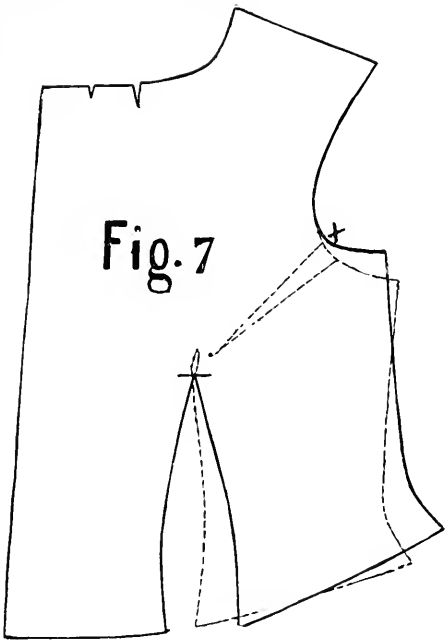


FIG. 7.

Since the style is now low bust corsets, however, the form is not as full around the front arm. I have therefore found a method by practice of great improvement to the front. It need not be done in all cases, only when the figure is stout across the chest, or when a low bust corset is used. The method is as follows: The dotted line shows the front as it is drafted. Place the same front on another paper, and tear it at the top of dart up about one inch, then make a crease at point X as dotted line seen in Fig. 7 down to a point. Make the crease large enough so that the dart will spread apart ½ inch more than it does and mark out the front as it lies creased.

Do not make the darts higher than they already are. Draw the dart lines nearer at the top to a point. The side bodies and back can be used as they are, and you will find that the front will fit perfectly around the arm and all over.

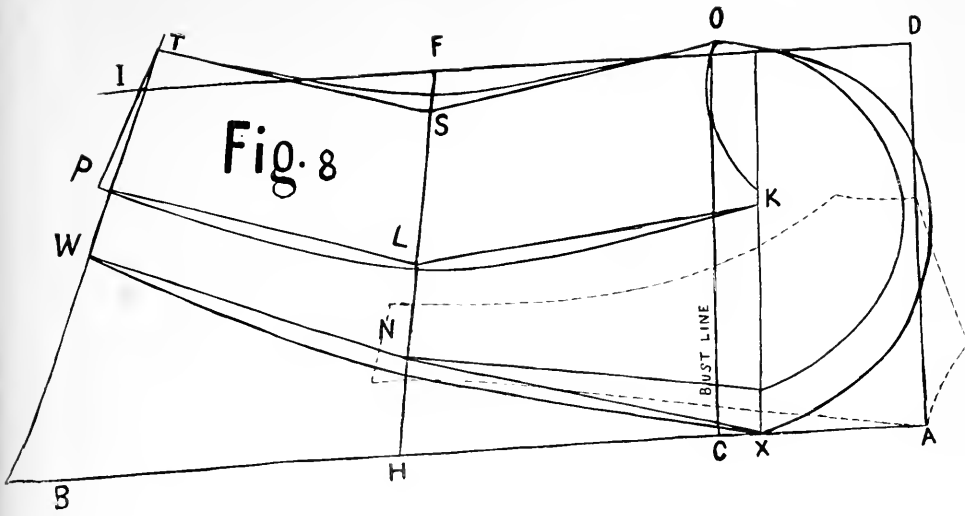


FIG. 8.

THE SLEEVE.

In drafting a sleeve, we must first have the arm-hole measure. This is taken carefully around the edge of the arm-hole, and no allowance made for seams. The size we shall use for our illustrations will be 16 inches. First draw a line from B to A and one line at right angles with A to D. From A to D is $\frac{3}{4}$ of arm-hole, which is 12 inches. Draw a line at right angles with D to I. Place the back of garment at point A in the manner as dotted line, seen in Fig. 8 and draw a line across at the bust line of back from point C to O. (When tracing out the back of garment, you will trace through the bust line on back, for the use of drawing the sleeve.)

Measure from same line point C up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to X, and draw the line across to full width. Draw a right curve up, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch above the top line A D, and down to point O. From point O measure down the length of sleeve of inside seam to point I which for a 36 would be 18 inches. And in the middle between these two points O and I mark point F. From point I measure in $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to point W. From point X measure the outside seam to W, which is 23 inches, and in the middle between these two points X and W, mark point N, and

draw a line across from point N to F. From point F go in $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to point S. From point S measure in one half of arm-hole size, which is 8 inches to point N. From point I go out one inch to point T, and draw a line from point T to S, and from S to point O. Curve the line from point O slightly down about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch out of point S, gradually down to point T, then curve the line from point X gradually down about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch out of point N at the elbow, and down to lower part of the sleeve to point W. If you want to make a coat sleeve, measure in one inch from point X, and draw a line down to elbow point N, and draw the inside line for the top of sleeve. This line will not reach line A D, but be inside of it. This finishes the upper sleeve. The lower is drawn in the following manner:

The under sleeve should measure from point O to K, five inches. We give one inch for fullness, the upper sleeve measuring 12 inches, the lower should be four more, which makes it 16 inches, and one inch added. Therefore from point O to K must be five inches. Now measure frome S to L the same which is five inches, and from T to P is four or five inches, according to what width you wish to make the bottom. Then curve like diagram at elbow, and lower part of the sleeve. Make the lower sleeve about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch shorter than top sleeve, at outside seam. This $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is to be worked in while sewing. Draw the curve from point K, leaving enough for a seam, down to point O. This curve should not be very deep, so that when the sleeve is sewed in, the garment, and the arm is raised, it will not pull up the side bodies. Now trace off the under sleeve on a separate sheet of paper, and you will have a perfect sleeve.

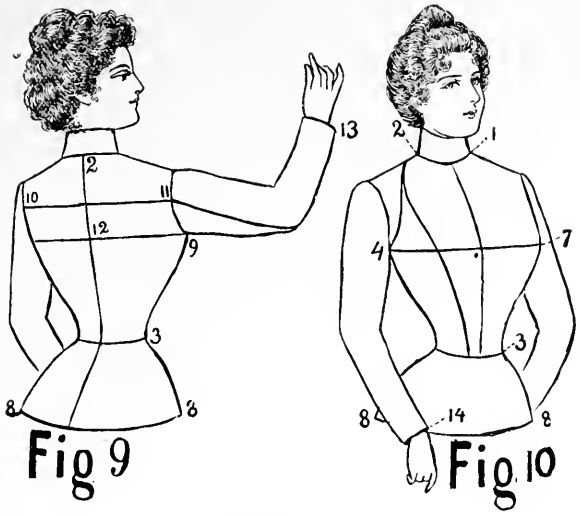


FIG. 9-10.

THE MEASURES.

Most systems of proportion thus far issued are projected on the breast measure. It will be evident on investigating the proportion of the human figure that a system based only on one size of the body, and that its width can never lead to the best results, as all parts of different sizes are different in their proportion of heights to widths. Therefore in this system the following measurements are required in order to give correct results. (See Fig 9).

Measure from socket bone at top of back point 2 to point 12 the hight of bust line, down to waist point 3, below the waist to 8 for the highest point of hip and to the full length of garment wanted. Next take the width of back from 10 to 11, being careful to see whether the dress worn has this width in the correct place. Put the tape directly under the arm to seam of sleeve at point 9, and measure down to waist line 3. Also take measure from point 9 to wrist 13, the length of sleeve outside. Turn to Fig. 10, and measure as shown from top of back point 2 past the front, to the bottom of front arm hole point 4. This measure must be taken easily, and from the same point 2 of top of back, past the front down to front waist line 3. Measure next around neck. Then across front bust from arm to arm, then taking the bust measure over the fullest part of the bosom. Then the waist measure, always taken close to the body. And then measure the hips at the highest part. These are all the measures required for a waist, a jacket or a long garment. For a skirt take the length from the waist to hip and down to the ground. For a cape take the width around the shoulders.

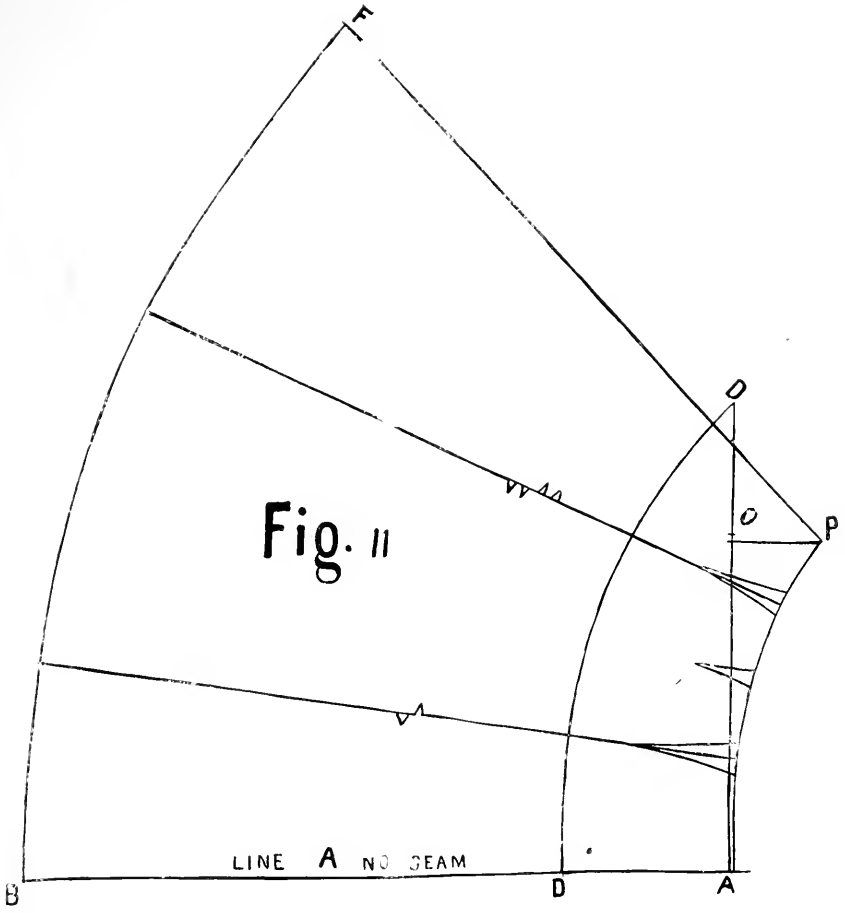


FIG. 11.

SKIRTS

In order to secure a good hang to the skirt, a process in drafting is necessary which will regulate the upper edge at waist in conformity with the build. This is accomplished by the following system very easily

First draw a straight line as A B. Then draw a line at right angles with A to D. Measure from A to O 15 inches, and draw a line at right angles with O, up three inches to P, then curve out from A to point P. Measure down from the

curved line 6 inches to D, which is the highest part of hip. From point D to D measure the width around hips, which one-half on this draft is 21 inches. Now apply the length of skirt wanted. From point A to B on this draft it is 42 inches. Measure from point P down the same length, which is 42 inches, to point F. Measure the width of skirt wanted on the bottom from B to F, on this, it is 3 yards, and sweep line across at bottom from point B to F, then draw a line up from point F, crossing the point at the hip and up to waist line point P.

The present demand of fashion is that the skirt should fit closely all around the front and sides, and allowing enough fullness at the back for a pleat on gathering. In order to gain this, darts are required between the breadths, which reduce the size needed over the hips, down to size at waist, as the hips proportionately increase at a given ratio at the sides.

It must be evident that in order that the skirt may fall down fairly over the hips, those darts at the sides must be larger while towards the front they must be smaller.

You will find that the line from A to P is on this draft 16 inches. Then take one-fourth of the same line which makes it four inches. This is to be the front part. Make the front of skirt at bottom 8 inches. At the top it is four inches. The bottom should be twice as much, therefore the width of front at bottom should be 8 inches, and draw a line for front.

Now you took four inches of the line from A to P, being 16 inches which leaves 12 inches. Divide those 12 inches into three parts then take out the darts. The line from A to P being 16 inches, and the waist is to be 12½ inches, which leaves 3½ inches to be taken out of the darts. Therefore take the darts out as follows: Take out one inch at the front dart, one inch of middle dart, and 1½ inches of the last dart. Draw the darts gradually down to a point about three inches below the waist line, then allow for a pleat or gathering at the back. We now have a skirt in three gores. If you wish to divide the skirt into more gores, halve the line at bottom from front, and draw a line up to waist line at the last dart. In cutting the cloth, place the front on the close side of the goods, to have it without a seam. Seams must be allowed to all parts divided.

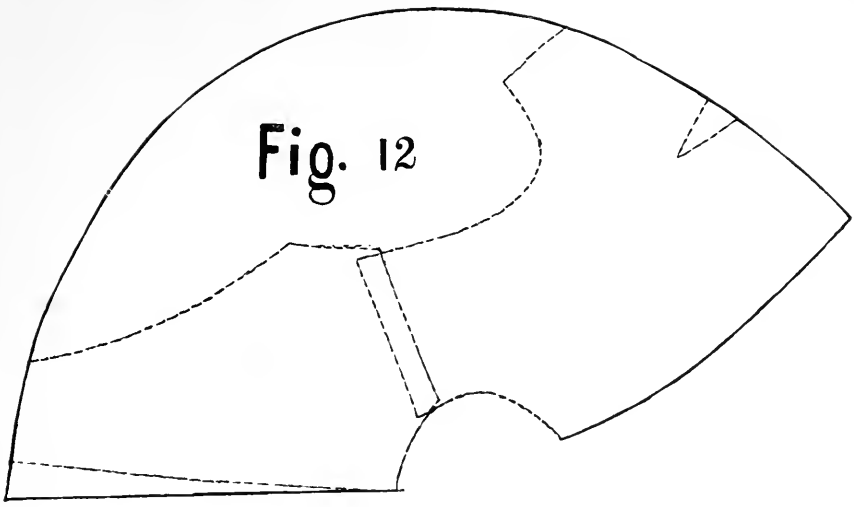


FIG. 12.

THE CAPES.

The best and simplest way to cut a cape is the following: First draw a straight line at the edge of a sheet of paper, and lay the back and front in a closing position, as shown in Fig. 12. In this way the shoulders will be together just as they should be when sewn up. Lay the pattern of the back two inches inside of line at the waist. Now mark along the neck, and form the front of cape, straight with the front of garment. Then apply the length. It is evident that this can be made long and short. Yet when it should reach any distance over the waist it had better be cut by the following method, as shown in Figure 13.

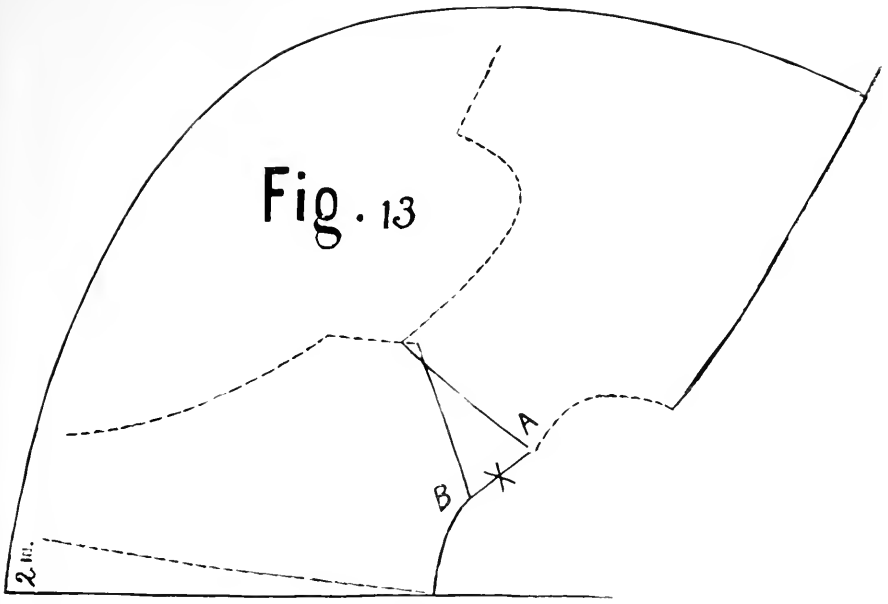


FIG. 13.

Draw a line at the edge of a sheet of paper. Lay the pattern of the back two inches inside of line at waist. Lay also the pattern of the front against the shoulder of the back in an open position, as shown in Fig. 13. From point A to B should be about three inches, and draw a line from point A to B and in the middle mark X.

Now mark along the neck and form the front of cape straight with the front of garment. Measure along the back line from top to whatever length wanted, and sweep at the bottom by using X as a pivot, then square the bottom at back, and the bottom at front. When a regular pattern is cut, addition is made where pleats are wanted.

THE principle as shown in this book will produce for every style of garment a correct fit, and yet it may be urged upon all using it, that in order to produce new styles, or garments of such styles as contain pleats or ornaments, the reader's own judgement must necessarily help to carry him through. In conclusion let me say that any point or measuring that does not seem clear, by addressing me I will always be ready to enlighten to the best of my ability.

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